protein receptor is selected from the group consisting of an Hsp70 receptor, an Hsp 90 receptor, and a gp96 receptor.

78. (new) The method of claim 51, 52, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, or 76, wherein the heat shock protein receptor positive cells are purified from heat shock protein receptor negative cells.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Replace the Table of Contents on pages i-iii with the following version of the Table of Contents:

PURIFICATION OF HEAT SHOCK/STRESS PROTEIN CELL SURFACE RECEPTORS AND THEIR USE AS IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

B6 Cont'd

B

Delete the section of the application entitled "ABSTRACT" and replace it with the following section:

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to receptors for heat shock proteins (HSPs), such as gp96, Hsp70 and Hsp90. The heat shock receptor is associated with the cell membranes of a subset of antigen presenting cells, such as macrophages and dendritic cells. The present invention relates to the use of the heat shock protein receptor positive cells, heat shock protein receptor protein, and heat shock protein receptor genes in methods for screening a molecule for the ability to modulate heat shock protein levels or activities.

Delete the section of the application entitled Brief Description of the Figures which appears on pages 9 and 10, and replace it with the following replacement Section:

4. Brief Description Of The Figures

Figure 1A-1E. gp96 receptor positive cells. A) Light microscopy, or B) confocal microscopy of gp96 bound to membranes of peritoneal cells of C57/BL6 mice. C) Negative control, unlabeled. D) Negative control, labeled with BSA-biotin. E) gp96-biotin labeled.

Figure 2A-2C. Time course of gp96-biotin internalization by peritoneal cells of C57/BL6 mice. A) Top left panel, light microscopy of a peritoneal cell, followed by confocal microscopy of a time course of gp96-biotin uptake by the same cell at 37°C, shown after 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, or 14 mins. B) Left panel, light microscopy of a peritoneal cell, followed by a confocal microscopy time course of gp96-biotin uptake by the same cell at 4°C, labeled for 0, and 120 mins.

Figure 3A-3E. gp96 receptor positive cells. A) Light microscopy, or B) confocal microscopy of gp96 bound to membranes of peritoneal cells of the transgenic mouse ImmortoMouse. C) Negative control, unlabeled. D) Negative control, labeled with BSA-biotin. E) gp96-biotin labeled.

Figure 4. FacScan analysis of Hsp90 (column 1), gp96 (column 2), Hsp70 (column 3), and BSA (column 4) labeled with FITC and pulsed on to Mac-1 positive cells (macrophage) at HSP concentrations of 10 μg/ml (row 1), 20 μg/ml (row 2), 50 μg/ml (row 3), 100 μg/ml (row 4), and 190 μg/ml (row 5). X axis measures FITC absorbence; Y axis measures propidium iodine (PI) absorbence.

Figure 5. HSP Receptor saturation by ^{125}I-labeled gp96 in BALB/C Mac-1+ cells and C57BL/6 Mac-1+ (macrophage) cells. ^{125}I-labeled BSA is shown as a negative control.